NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BERNEST.

DIFFICE H. W. COPNER OF HASSAU AND PULTON ST.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY TERATES, Bowery-Parmer's STORY-MR. WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DAUGHTER OF SAINT

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Painter of BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Painter of Burton's Chambers, Chambers and Guardians WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Cuild of the Ra-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mochanics' Hall-72 Breadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 459 Breadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 580 Broadway-Pane PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 608 Broad-

New York, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE The Cunsrd mail steamable Africa, Capt. Little, will save Bosten, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter of two evelock this afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be sublished at ten evelock in the morning. Single copies,

wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the fellowing

places in Europe:—
Engangos... John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
Eosnoo... Sandferd & Co., No. 17 Corabill.

"Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
Pane... Livingston, Well's & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. McKin-stry, will leave this port to morrow afternoon at two elock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific rill close at one o'clock. containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock to morrow

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

There was a great Know Nothing or Native American meeting in the Park yesterday, comm at five o'clock in the afternoon, and ending at about half past eight in the evening. James W. Barker presided. The Philadelphia platform was adopted, although there were some dissentient voices, and speeches were made by some fifteen or twenty gentlemen from all parts of the Union, except the Bastern States. The attendance was variously es-bimated. Our reporters set it down at eight thousand. The day was the finest of the season-there were any amount of cheers-a national saintelarge quantities of American flags—plenty of music, patriotism and glorification. A full report is given

The Know Nothings of Massachusetts have deeided to call an extra session of the State Council. It will assemble on the 28th inst., when the seceding delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will make their report, and preliminary measures for a grand rally of all the disaffected abolition confraternity will be adopted.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool 9th inst., is now fully due at Halifax, with one week's later news

from Europe.
Full details of the news from Mexico to the 5th mat, a brief account of which we received some days since by telegraph, have been received. The government troops had vanquished the revolutionists in several encounters, and the pro-gress of the conquerors was signalized by that blood-thirsty ferceity which is the characteristic of Maxican warfare. The outbreak in the northern provinoes seems to have been a spontaneous affair, no political plan whatever having been promulgated by its promoters. Vigorous measures had been taken to quell the insurrection.

The Thirteenth Ward Temperance Alliance held meeting in the Cannon street church last evening. The house was well filled with spectators. Rev. Mr. Hatfield delivered an address, which was received with applause.

In another column may be found an important its vicinity to the Mayor, and his Honor's answer thereto. The object of the memorialists is to call the attention of Mayor Wood to the great danger in which life and property are placed by the present careless manner dealers and manufacturers of fireworks have of storing away their merchandise, con sisting, as it does, of the most combustible and exthe Mayor cannot act with his usual promptitude and ragacity in this matter. But it appears that there is no statute or ordinance expressly prohibiting the storing of large quantities of fireworks with. m the fire limits, and to this circumstance may be attributed the shocking catastro. phe at No. 10 Maiden laze on Saturday last. The people of that neighborhood have awakened to a sense of the great peril in which shey are placed, and to the necessity of taking some proper action with reference to it. In the mean-while, however, it would be well, in the absence of legislative restraint, to follow out the aivice given by the Mayor to persons engaged in the fireworks traffic. It should, also, be the first duty of the Common Council, at its next session, to pass an ordi nance, as suggested by the Mayor, prohibiting the the sale of fireworks otherwise than by sample, and requiring that only a specified quantity should be kept on hand.

Our files of Bermuda papers are to the 6th of June but contain no news of immediate importance. The Bermudian of the above date has the following:-The ship Pearl, under the command of Capt. S. Hutchings, started on her first voyage, on the 2d inst., for New York, with eighteen passengers and a freight of 4,000 barrels of native produce. She has taken out the largest cargo of Bermudian produce ever shipped from this colony—value thereof upwards of \$19,000. It consisted of 3,160 barrels, 80 bags and 8 boxes potatoes; 134 barrels and 1,640 skets onions, 1,261 boxes tomatoes, 40 half barrels and 12 kegs arrowroot, 1 box drugs, 7 tierces, I keg and 3 barrels iron, 15 tons old junk.
It was said that Admiral Fanshawe would issue the islands for Halifax in his flagship Bos-cawen, during the week. Capt. Charles Eliiot, la'e Gevernor of the Islands, and now Governor of Trinided, is promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in the English navy. The officers of the Boscawen had entertained many of the inhabitants of Bermuda a: a dejeune on board the ship. The Bermudian describes the pith of the scene in this sentence:-'Many a stalwart arm was now proffered to conduct and assist delicate steps through the mazes of this floating city, and kind explanations were good naturedly given to the inquisitive daughters of Eve, of 'how the biscuit was served out.'" Were the ledies hungry, or the men?

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,500 bales; the market was about ic. per lb. lower, thus losing about the advance gained by the re ceipt of the Atlantic's news last week. Common to good State brands of flour were about 124c, per barrel lower. Choice Canadian white wheat sold at \$2 50, and Michigan fair at \$2 45. Corn was very active, and the sales of Western mixed reache about 110,000 a 120,000 bushels Western mixed at 98c. a 101c., closing steady. Among the sales 50,000 or 60,000 bushels were sold to go East, and erable parcels for export. Pork was firm, and new mess was higher. Freights to Liverpool were higher. About 30,000 bushels corn were engaged in tage at 5d. a 5id. and afterwards 6d. asked; and 1.000 a 2.000 bales of cotton at jd. a 3 16d.

The Knew Vothings and the Anti-Slavery Fections-Alarm of the Seward Organs.

DESCRIPTION AND ACCULAR

The Seward coalition are manifestly not as well satisfied with the working of the split in the Philadelphia Know Nothing Council as they were the next morning after that transaction. Their enthusiasm has subsided, and they are proceeding to argue the case. Read the articles which we give this morning from the elder and the junior Seward organ of this eity upon the subject. The former dubiously pleads for the Northern issue of the restoration of the Misscuri compromise; the latter insists upon it that the split at Philadelphia is a disruption of this new and unfortunate party.

Neither of these organs, however, has a word to say upon the position and prospects of the American party in New York; but we presume that the meeting in the Park last night will have very forcibly called their attention to this branch of the subject. Upon this point it may be well enough to admonish the organs and leaders of the Seward disunion alliance that there is still the basis of a Know Nothing strength in the North sufficient, in conjunction with the South, upon a common candidate, to control and carry the next year's Presidential

The speakers, the speeches and the resolutions of the Park meeting last evening were all well enough in their way. They indicate a wonderful improvement in the dogmas, doctrines, principles and purposes of the Know Nothings, chiefly from the lessons inculcated through the warnings of the independent press, and the wholesome experience of the Virginia election. Abstractions and resolutions, however, at this time of day, are only valuable according to the positive strength of the party enunciating them. With such a party as the Know Nothings in this State, pledged to support each other through thick and thin, the question of a platform is certainly a matter of secondary consideration. Its utility extends only to the acquisition of reinforcements from other parties; and in this respect we presume our Know Nothings may reasonably count upon some additions to their ranks in the interval to our next fall election.

Take this new party as it stands in this commonwealth, and let us see what is the prospect for November. They have an enrolled force in their twelve or thirteen hundred Councils of full two hundred thousand electors. Putting the aggregate popular vote of the State at five hundred thousand, it thus appears that they have two-fifths of this vote positively pledged and secured. The other three fifths are divided between the Seward anti-slavery coalition, the democratic hard shells, the democratic soft shells, and various little outside isms and factions. Now, as it is next to impossible that there can be any combination or fusion of these discordant materials, upon any pretext, or for any purpose, equal to two hundred thousand men, we must conclude that the Know Nothings are good for this State next fall by a plurality as decisive as that of the Seward league over either of the democratic factions in any of our State elections since 1848. Possibly the anti-slavery dodge may cerry over a Know Nothing member here and there to the enemy; but all such losses will probably be more than doubly made up by the popular reaction throughout the State against that despotic and odious bill of pains and penalties, known as the Maine Liquor law.

The majority of the Philadelphia Council having promulgated a platform satisfactory to the South, the party in the Southern States may stand upon it and hold their own before the Southern people. The bulk of the Northern States having repudiated this platform, the party of the North are free in each State to conduct the business before them upon the practical and local issues of the day, leaving the question of a national fusion open for a year or so. In the interval, order may be brought and unity and success from imaginary demoralization and disruption. Briefly, the Philadelphia Council leaves for another year the Know Nothings of each State free to act for themselves, as may best contribute, State by State, to their success in the intervening local elections; and with an active capital in New York of two hundred thousand enrolled voters to begin with, this new party here will be very apt to make a telling blow in November. Let them carry New York. New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the approaching Southern elections, and we shall have in '56 a rally of the party throughout the Union upon some popular and acceptable man for a new administration, and a new order of things at Washington, which will be irresistible.

It were absurd to suppose that the American party of this State, with two hundred thousand enrolled electors, will be frittered to pieces upon the two Philadelphia platforms. They will do no such thing. They are free to repudiate both platforms, and to take their own course upon the living issues which will enter into our next fall canvass. This is the policy, too, which we suppose they will adopt; and if they manage their cards properly, they may weed out all the remaining Union whigs from the Seward coalition, and gain over the solid mass of the national democracy. The three parties of our November election will be the American party, the democratic spoils democracy, and the Seward alliance. Between the two last named, the Know Nothings have now an overwhelming plurality in the State. They have only to hold it in order to place themselves before the nation in 1856 in a most favorable and commanding position for the Presidency.

THE RECENT GAMBLING ARRESTS .- It strikes us that the recent descent of the police upon certain gambling dens has resulted in a very contemptible farce. The innocence of the stars concerning these institutions is very remarkable. What does our worthy Mayor think of it? Have his faithful watchmen bamboozled him with a finger and thumb to their noses, or how is it? Very likely they have been pulling wool over his eyes with both hands. Suppose his Honor picks the flint and tries it again. He may rely upon it that, in spite of the innocence and ignorance of his policemen, the meal tub is full of rats. Let him stir them out.

THE CARSON LEAGUE SHORT OF FUNDS .- The Carson League are to have a grand gathering on the 25th instant. The first object of this movement, we suspect, is to raise funds for active operations against the liquor men, and to charter a new set of spies and informers, a good many of the old ones having become disgusted with the business. Very well. The League will have plenty of business from and after "the glerious Fourth." Let the grogshops give them a lift. Nothing like reciprocity in trade. I the designs of the friends of freedom. It is ex- doing the State some service. The power of

Another Revolutionary Movement to Liberate

We publish elsewhere a sort of pronunciamento or appeal from Senor Golcouria, late treasurer of the Cuban Junta, to the Creoles. urging them to be steadfast in their desire for unconditional emancipation. The document is full of the usual poetic-patriotism of Senor Goicouria's countrymen, and is chiefly remarkable for its barrenness of anything like facts of tangible particulars. We can only inter from it that the Cuban patriots are resolutely bent on independence, and determined to follow up their schemes for the liberation of Cuba until they are crowned with success. The European world is evidently in a position favorable to their designs. A new revolution is regarded by many as inevitable in Spain. Sepor Golcouria, the writer of the pronuncia mento, is a man of practical talent, and played the part of a practical man in the attempt which was recently made to free the island.

One thing seems certain : the Junta here in the North have ceased altogether to co-operate with General Quitman and his friends in the South. We have on a former occasion given some account of the movement in which they were engaged together, and which tailed in consequence of the information sent to Cuba by the United States government. But as many of the facts were therein incorrectly stated, it may be worth while to state matters

somewhat more in detail. It appears that the amount of money contributed by the Creoles to set the revolution in motion was \$370,000, not half a million of dellars as was stated at the time. Of this amount, the treasurer, Senor Goicouria, expended one hundred thousand dollars, besides \$40,000 of his own funds, in the cause. The balance of the \$370,000, or \$270,000 was handed over to the control of General Quitman and the South branch of the Junta by the direction of the contributors to the fund. Of this amount it is said that Quitman spent \$150,000 in conditional contracts with Captain Graham for steamships and the naval portion of the expedition; the money was paid in advance, and, of course, when the scheme fell through, it was set down as so much thrown away. Moreover, some \$20,000 were paid to officers of the United States army in order to induce them to join the

expedition. These preparations made, it appears that last summer, when the Spanish revolution took place which placed the Espartero government in power, the Junta in the North arranged an expedition numbering nearly 2,000 men, to operate against Cuba, and avail themselves of the confusion which it was calculated the Spanish revolution would produce. When General Quitman was asked to head it, he seemed to think that the period for striking a blow had not arrived, and declined; notwithstanding the earnest assurances of the Creoles that the time was very propitious and everything ready. Since then, General Quitman and his friends continued to spend large sums of money, until the interference of the United States government broke down the operation, and produced the disastrous results on the island which have been placed on record in the press.

Naturally enough, both parties accuse each other of causing the failure of the movement. Whatever might be the result of a dispassionate inquiry into the facts, and whichever party is the most obnoxious to blame, the Creoles and their friends appear, as is made manifest by Golcouria's pronunciamento, to prosecute in some new shape their project for a new revolutionary movement for liberty. And according to all accounts they seem to have effected such modifications in their old plan, as promise this time a much larger chance of success than the last one

It is very well known that the influence exercised by the British government over the the cause of African emancipation, has been one of the principal causes which have produced a conviction in the Creole mind that independence is henceforth necessary. It was this which induced the Creoles to subscribe so liberally to the last movement. They are well aware that the emancipation of the slaves would be the signal for the destruction of the planters' property. Hence their fear that the great influence known to be wielded by the British ambassador at Madrid should be used to bring about this disaster, and their resolution to avert it by looking directly to Caban independence.

The principal feature of the new project for the liberation of Cuba appears to be the appointment of a commission by the Creoles and their friends to go to England and to lay before those interested in Spanish bonds, or con nected in any financial capacity with the Spanish government, the true state of the case. Possibly there may be some effort made by the new Creole mission to lay their story before the anti-elavery interests in Europe. But their chief aim will doubtless be to procure the aid of the Spanish bondholders in favor of the revolution, on the condition that their interests are to be protected when the island obtains its independence. Should they succeed, the inflaence that could be exerted by the bondholders would have a powerful effect in preventing or modifying the interference of the British government, and possibly also that of the government of France. It is supposed that the ele-ments of revolution are only slumbering in Spain, and that by proper exertions an arrangement may be made between the discontented in Spain and Cubs to co-operate as to time and objects. The plan of the last revolution in Spain was well known to many of the Creoles long before it broke out; their idea was to time their own movements by it; but in this as has been seen they were unsuccessful.

What other steps the projectors of the Cuban movement, intend to take, it is difficult to say in the present incomplete condition of their plans. One new idea is that instead of General Quitman, who is judged incompetent by the Junta and the friends of revolution in Cuba, Spanish generals should be employed who have already distinguished themselves in revolutions

Another point on which it appears that an understanding has been arrived at is the time at which the simultaneous revolutions of Spain and Cuba are to break out. The time selected is from the end of November, 1856, to the beginning of April, 1857. This period has been selected as the best time to strike a blow for Cuba, because it is supposed that the interval between the old and the new Presidency will be marked by such disorder and confusion as will paralyse the government at Washington, and prevent the possibility of any steps being taken to interfere with the accomplishment of

pected that the next Presidential election will be thrown into the House. There will then of of course prevail great excitement and intense agitation among politicians; and it is pretty certain that in the general turmoil the government will be thoroughly paralysed, and any expedition starting would find little obstruction, in consequence of the demoralization of the executive through the election in the House of Representatives.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Creoles of Cuba have by no means given up their hopes of a revolution. They failed in this country; they new intend to try their fortune in Eng-lard and France. Europe is certainly in a favorable position for the accomplishment of schemes like theirs, and will be more so in two or three years. Even now it is intimated that under the mantle of the Crystal Palace at Paris, a concentration of the friends of revolutionary movements from the different countries of Europe will take place some time this summer or next autumn, and that in spite of the espionage of the Paris police, some genera plan of operations will be organized to take advantage of any disasters which may grow out of the war for England and France. If all these plans are carried out, general revolutionary movements may be expected to break out in Spain, England, France, and Cuba, either next year or the year following.

ALDERMAN BRIGGS AFTER A LIBEL SUIT .-Different men are subject to different passionssome have a passion for liquor-some for fine horses, some for splendid women, some an inordinate passion for money, some for fighting, not a few for litigation, and here and there we find a customer whose peculiar weakness is a hankering for libel suits. Alderman Briggs is one of these. As Dogberry desired to be written down an ass, so does Alderman Brigge desire the glory or the damages of a libel suit. He has tried one of our cotemporaries, but it was a fizzle. It has been substantially decreed no libel to call Alderman Briggs a nulsance. Now, therefore, if the Alderman must have a libel suit, let him tackle the New York HERALD, and we will warrant him employment for five years to come, and his labor for his pains in the bargain. Such a libel suit would be more exciting than all the examinations of all the Matsells, all the dog pounds, and all the black trunks inside the island. What says Alderman Briggs?

GOVERNOR REEDER RETURNING TO KANSAS -Several of our cotemporaries are puffing Governor Reeder for his fixed determination to return to his official post in Kansas, in spite of the "armed Missouri slave-driving barbarians," as they are called. But what of it? Governor Reeder has made large purchases of lands in various parts of Kansas. It is necessary that he should personally look after them; and the expected profits from sales in small lots to suit actual settlers will justify a little personal risk. When a man is in for a good speculation he is not apt to stand back for such trifles as bowie knives, hemp collars, and tar and feathers. Besides, notwithstanding a'l the pretences of the administration to the contrary, It is very likely that Governor Reeder returns under strong assurances of protection from the Kitchen Cabinet. Then, again, it will not do for Mr. Pierce to fall out with the Pennsylvania democracy. Forney might desert him. Let the Governor return.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE-JUDGE DALY'S DE-CISION.—We give, in our impression to-day, the decision given yesterday by Judge Daly in the Common Pleas, in the matter of Alderman Briggs against Mackellar, Webster and McCann. The defendants, it will be recollected, are connected with the police department. They refused to answer questions put to them by Alderman Briggs as chairman of an investigating committee of the Common Council; whereupon the Alderman applied to the Common Pleas Court for an attachment, so that defendants, if they refused to attend and answer, might be hereafter proceeded against as in cases of contempt. Judge Daly's decision is lengthy and elaborate; but he is of opinion that the Board of Aldermen had the right to constitute such a committee, and that the witnesses are bound to answer questions relevant to the muaagement of the police department. Judge Daly further said that an order would be made that the witnesses appear at the next meeting of the committee, to be examined on any matters

embraced in the resolution of March fifteenth.

This is the decision in effect, and it seems to be founded upon the belief entertained by Judge Daly that the city charter gives the Common Council supervision over the police department. But it seems as yet an open question whether or not a committee of any legislative body have the right to compel attendance and answers of witnesses. The Board of Aldermen finds itself now in the same position of that of the State Legislatures and Congress. All these bodies are in the habit of constituting committees "with power to send for persons and papers," but there is no statute law compelling the persons so sent for to answer. Even Parliamentary law, which Judge Daly quotes liberally, makes a distinction in regard to the questions which witness is bound to answer; and it must be remembered that Parliamentary law is not binding out of the House which legalizes so much of it as is required by its rules. It has been for many years a disputed question whether any legislative body had the right to imprison a witness for contumacy, and the de-cision under consideration at the present time does not settle the matter. Six or seven years ago the members of the United States Senate read an important treaty in the New York Herald before it had been officially promulgated. The Senate summoned one of the Ha-RALD's Washington correspondents. He refused to answer any questions, and was remanded into the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, where he remained until the Senate adjourned The power of that body then ceased, and he was released from an imprisonment which was rather pleasant than otherwise.

Now, the United States Senate is the highest legislative body in the republic, and it has some executive powers. It is quite certain that the power of the Board of Aldermen does not exceed that of the Senate. It is the opinion of several eminent jurists that the Senate exceeded its power in the matter of our correspondent, and the time has come, we think, when the question ought to be settled by the highest judicial power in the State. The defendants in the po-Hee case ought to carry it up and contest it until such a decision is obtained. The worst thing that can happen to them is a short imprisonment in a cool place, and they can be cheered in the meanwhile by the regular receipt of their salaries and the consciousness that they are

the Aldermen is over in January next, and we want a final decision before that time. It is very certain that neither the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of New York, the Revised Statutes, nor the city charter, gives an investigating committee any right to imprison obstinate witnesses. And on the contrary, the first article of the Bill of Rights says that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers," . "nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

the artists will then shall enter the fact the factors of the state of

In these days of innovations it is well to keep such sentences as are quoted above in mind. Mackellar and the other defendants should press this matter to a decision in the highest legal tribunal of the State.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the Asia. HALIFAX, June 18-10 P.M. The steamer Asia, now in her tenth day from Liver-pool, has not yet arrived at this port, and her agents here do not much expect her under 15 or 20 hours.

Boston, June 18, 1855.

The leading Know Nothings of this State have finally decided to call an extra session of the State Council on the 28th inst. To this Council the delegates will report the doings of the National Council. The obligation of vention, in some central locality, will be called to take action to be pursued in the present political crisis.

Meeting of the State Temperance Society. ALBANY, June 18, 1855. The semi-ansual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society will be held on Thursday next in this city. The Hon. Gerrit Smith will address the

Kentucky Congressional Nomination Louisville, June 16, 1855. The Times announces that the Hon. W. C. Preston ate whig representative in Congress, is now up for the

From Washington, June 18, 1855.

It was rumored that the President intended leaving here this morning, to make a visit of several days to a personal friend in Virginia. He will, however, be prevented from doing so in consequence of the illness of his wife.

Extensive Robbery and Arrest of the Thief.

Bosnow, June 18, 1855.

Jackson & Co.'s express between Portsmouth and Boston was robbed this morning on the up train of \$5,000, government funds. There were \$27,000 is bugs in the care, being the balance of the government money after paying off the United States frigate Constitution. Only one bag was taken, and this it is supposed was got at by means of false keys.

This afternoon, Smith Robinson, the freight agent of the Eastern Railroad, was arrested in this city for stealing the bag of \$5,000 from Jackson & Co. It appears that he placed the bag in his carpet bag, and brought it to this city, and when the officers entered his office, he was engaged in counting the money. He was committed to jail. He belongs to Portsmouth, is a man of some property, and has a family.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Charlestown to-day, with unusual pomp and display. The monument and public buildings were appropriately decorated, the military and firemen turned out, and salutes were fired from the Navy Yard and by the artillery companies. The fastivities were finished with a display of fireworks. In this city, the new company of flying artillery turned out, and exhibited great skill and rapidity in firing their guns on the common, in presence of a large number of spectators.

Hailroad Accident.

Unca, June 18, 1856.

A man was run over this afternoon, on the Central Railroad, by the accommodation train from the West. He was about 85 years of age, and has not been identified. No blame is attached to those having charge of the train.

The city of Boston has offered an additional prize of a purse containing one hundred dollars cash to professional rowers, to be contended for on the 4th of July, at the regatta on Charles river.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOOK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOOK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1855.

Money easy. Stooks dull. Reading 45 1-16; Morris

Canal 14 ½; Long Island 17 ½; Pennsylvania Railrad,

44 5-16; Pennsylvania State fives, 89.

ALBANY, June 18—12:30 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No sales. Corn—

Sales 20,000 bushels, at 95c. afloat, for Western mixed,

and 96c. in lots: vallow round at 98c. a 100c. Osta

and 90c. in lots; yellow round at 98c. a 100c. Oats crooping. Sales of 2,500 bushels Chicago at 80c., measure. Whiskey at 35/4c. Receipts by canal to-day:—4,615 bbls. flour; 770 bbls. pork; 40,173 bushels cats, and 32,425 bushels corn.

bbls. flour: 770 bbls. pork; 40,173 bushels cats, and 32,425 bushels corn.

BUFFALO, June 18—6.30 P. M.

The flour market has been very quiet to-day; buyers taking only small parcels te supply their immediate wants, in expectation of lower rates. Sales 5,000 bbls. at \$9 37½ for good Upper Late, and \$9 60 for good Indians. Wheat continues quiet and neglected. Corn 2c. better and in good demand. Sales 50,000 bushels at 86c. Oats dull and lower; sales 1,700 bushels at 48c. Barley—Sales 200 bushels at 98c. Whiakey—in good request and firmer; sales 320 bbls. at 33c. Canal freights 3/c. lower. Corn 12c. to Albany and 14c. to New York. Receipts for the 48 hours ending moon to day—Flour, 1,371 bbls.; wheat, 3,528 bushels: corn, 28,166 bushels; cats, 24,655 bushels.

Obswoo, June 18—6.30 P. M.

Flour—Sales to day 25,000 bbls. at \$8 76 c \$9 for common State and Canadian. Wheat—Sales 9,500 bushels Chicago at \$1 95, and 2,000 bushels white Wisconsin at \$2 20. Corn—Sales 6,000 bushels at 89 a 90c.

THE BATTLES OF WATERLOO AND BUNKER HILL.-Yester day was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. On that day, in the year of 1815, the British army, aided by their Prussian allies, met the great Napoleon in a deadly fight, the result of which terminated his dazsling military career, overturned his throne, and eventually shortened his life. Since then its annual return has been a cause of extreme glorification to his conquerors. At dawn of day salutes were fired from every rampart in the United Kingdom, Horse Guards were worked up to fever heat, the troops were reviewed by the executive in state, the ground around the parks of London and Dublin trembled with the roar of rejoicing artillery, the "Iron Duke" presented to the monarch his flag of triumph, and thus secured the tenure of Strathfeldsaye for another year; the Waterloo dinner at Apaley House was eaten, and the very schoolboys regarded the words "Frenchman," "nasty people" and "frog eaters," as convertible and kindred terms. Yesterday, we presume, it was different. England is now engaged in a life or death struggle with an unyielding engaged in a life or death struggle with an unyielding foe, and, during the period the contest has lasted, the French—under rule of the nephew of the man she hall humbled—has detended her cause with the characteristic magnanimity of the nation, fought her battles, and fed and clad her famishing soldiers in the Crimea. There were not enough of soldiers in Great Britain yesterday to make up a good Waterloo parade; but even if there were, it would be such a violation of national feeling and good taste to have one, that we suppose the "order of the day" of Lord Panmure ran something after this fashion:—

There's no more to be said of Waterloo:
'Tis with its hero quietly inurned.

Such are the changes of the last forty years. Yesterday, the Americans celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought on 17th of June, 1775, when England's power on this continent was stricken down. Ever keeping aloof from entangling alliances abroad, our Ever keeping aloof from entanging alliances abroad, our government and people were able to observe the anniversary with honest pride, with rejsicings at the successes of their forefathers, and to do so without offending any power on earth, and feeling a dread of none. Yesterday was also the anniversary of the "declaration of war" between the United States and Great Britain, in the year 1819. When a difference in the state of afficient. 1812. What a difference in the state of affairs !

THE THEATRES.—The great length of the American meeting in the Park, and other important news, pre-cludes our usual notice of various places of amusement. Excellent programmes of them all will be found in the advertising columns.

The Liquor Dealers' Organization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, June 18, 1855.

In an article in your paper of yesterday you state that the keepers of the different hotels, including the Union Place, met at the Astor House and subscribed money to obtain the opinions of lawyers, and to aid in carrying up cases which might arise under the law, to a decision by the Supreme Court. This, so far as we are conserned, is entirely incerrect. We have attended no meetings nor contributed money for such purposes.

J. C. & J. WHEELER.

Nible's Theatre-The Oaughter of St. Mark duced at this theatre last night, for the first tip believe, in this country. Considerable pains and expense had been lavished on its preparation, the exam-ple set by the Academy in rendering its pieces as attractive as spectacles as they are in point of attractive as speciacles as they are in policy vocal merit, having stimulated its English rival to depart from the old beaten track. Although the operaselected for this experiment does not rank as high in a musical sense as some of this composer's other compositions, it is, dramatically speaking, perhaps the best adapted for a show piece of any of his works. In point of scenic grandeur the expectation excited by the promising announcements made by the management were in the fullest respect gratified. The piece was admirably put upon the stage. All the properties and costumes were new and of the most superb and costly description. Some of the picterial effects were the finest that we have ever seen produced at this theatre, more especially the view of the Palace of this theatre, more especially the view of the Palace of Famagosta, and the Casino scene at Nicosia, in Cyprus. The general arrangement and grouping of the figures in these tableaux were exceedingly beautiful, so harmoniously did they blend in with and contribute to the general effect. The opera itself, though, as we have already said, rather weak as a lyrical composition, is

rich in dramatic interest.

The groundwork of the plot is historical, but the simple incidents of the original story are complicated, and anachronisms are resorted to to comply with the require-ments of the stage. Catarina Cornaro, the heroine, was, we are told by an eld English writer, the niece of Andrea we are told by an eld English writer, the niece of Andrea Cornaro, a Venetian nebisman, who was sent as Auditor-General into the kingdom of Opprus, during the reign of James, king of that island, and who was of material assistance to the latter in sertain pecuniary difficulties in which he was placed. The King happening to see a portrait of Catarina, which the Auditor had purposely let drop in his presence, fell violently in love with the eriginal, and on Andrea's offering to give her as a marriage nertion all the worse he had leat him and a hardway. portion all the money he had lent him, and a hundred thousand crowns besides, the needy monarch caught at the bait, and took the Venetian maiden as his wife. On the death of her son soon after he had arrived at his majority, the succession to the throne devolved on Catarina by his will; and in this way the island passed

into the possession of the Venetians.

Such were the facts of the historical episode, which, curious to say, almost simultaneously occupied the pens of four eminent living composers, namely, Herr Lacher, M. Halevy, Signor Bonizetti and Mr. Balfe. The piece represented last night is the production of the latter. The libretto is by Mr. Bunn.

latter. The libretto is by Mr. Bunn.

The dramatised version of the story is skilfully constructed and is not too long. The opening scenes are laid in Venice. A marriage is arranged between Catarina, (Miss Louisa Pyne,) the nices and ward of Andrea Cornaro, (Mr. Borrani,) and Adolphe & Courcy, (Mr. Harrison,) a young French knight. During the mutual congratulations of the lovers—a scene rendered still more auspicious by the arrival of Andrea, who confirms the consent he has already fgiven, by renewed assurances of the happiness which the union gives him—there auddenly appears another unexpected with assurances of the happiness which the union gives him—there suddenly appears another unexpected witness of their interview, Moncenigo, (Mr. Horncastle,) one of the terrible Council of Ten. His presence throws instinctively a cloud over the prospects of the lovers. They separate with dark forebodings, and Moncenige descends from the terrace to speak with Andrea. He announces to him that he has been sent with a decree announces to him that he has been sent with a decree from the Secret Ten, to prevent the proposed union be-tween Adolphe and Catarina. The alleged motive of this arbitrary proceeding is this. The people of Cyprus hav-ing revolted against their king, Lusignane (Mr. Hol-man) the Council, in order to bind the States more closely together, have selected for him a Venetian wife, in the person of Catarina. This news falls like a thun derbolt on Andrea; he is almost inclined to brave the derboit on Andres; he is almost inclined to heave the power of the Council, and to consummate the union between his nisce and Adolphe, but Moncanigo points out to him the dangers to which he exposes himself, and those who are dear to him by doing so, and ambition finally triumphs over the dictates of affection. In the meanwhile the preparations for the marriage are proceeded with, and it is only when the lovers are at the foot of the altar that rea informs them that their union cannot take place. This incident closes the first act, and affords a the an effective and powerful finale.

When the curtain again rises, Catarina is seen plunged

When the curtain again rises, Catarina is seen plunged a grief, and even contemplating suicide as a means of escaping from her miseries. The influence of religion, however, prevails over these dark thoughts. She learns from Andrea the real obstacles to her union, and the dangers that meanage all who oppose the decrees of the Council. She is nevertheless determined to fly with her lover to some distant land, where they may be beyond the reach of their perseentors, and enjoy in contented obscur.ty the happiness that has been snatched from them. Scarcely has she formed this resolve when Moncenigs, like the evil ahadow of her destiny, stands beside her. He terrievil shadow of her destiny, stands beside her fies her by recapitulating the threats which he has al-ready held out to Andrea, and points out the assassius who are placed in ambush to strike her lover at a given ignal. To save the life of her b consents to reject him. Adolphe enters to carry her off. She affects to repulse him. Attributing her conduct to faithlessness, he leaves her in anger, and Catarina, des-

pairing and broken hearted, swoons away.

Of the motives that personally influence Moncenigo in the cruel part he has acted, we new obtain some inkling in a soliloquy, in which he reveals to us his designs. The feelings that actuate him are the usual impulses of stage villains—ambition and revenge. The departure of Catarina for Cyprus, where she is to be married to the king, is celebrated with great pomp and festivity. And here, by-the-bye, it becomes necessary to give some explanation of the title of the piece. It seems that in order to evade the rigorous law which prohibited the union of any noble Venetian with a foreign prince, the destined royal bride was usually adopted by the State, and declared a Daughter of St. Mark. She was then married by proxy, conducted by the Bucentaur to the galley which awaited her in the port, and escorted by a squadron of ships of war, with becoming pomp, and a portion of one hundred thousand ducats, to the territo-

des of her husband. The third act opens with a beautiful tableaux, the fertival at Nicosia, in Cyprus, in honor of the approaching marriage of Catarina with the king, Lusignano. One of Moncenigo's spies points out to him Adolphe, in dis-guise, amongst the revellers, and he sets his band of ac-sassins upon him. Adolphe defends himself, but is sassins upon him. Adolphe defends himself, but is nearly overpowered, when a stranger knight, masked, comes to his relief, and beats off his assailants. It is the King! But Adolphe knows him not. They become friends in the faith of knightly honer. As they separate Adolphe meets Catarina. Their leve is re-awakened, but Adolphe upbraids the unhappy Catarina, till, stung to the quick with his representes, she reveals the true cause of her supposed perfidy. The levers are reconciled, and prepare to fly; but Moncenige again makes his appearance, and arrests Adolphe and Catarina. He reports their treason to the King, who condemns them to death on the scaffold. Preparations for the execution are made, and the victims totter on the brink of eternity. But Andrea at length unmasks the villany of nity. But Andrea at length unmasks the villany of Moncenigo, and shows him that the trembling girl whom he has hunted to the scaffold is his own child. Lusighe has hunted to the scaffold is his own child. Lusignino, touched by the grisf and sufferings of Catarina, generously abandons his claim to her hand in favor of Adolphe, on whom he bestows riches and honors. The piece concludes with a joyous and effective finale, expressive of the general happiness.

The piece had undergone such careful preparation, that there were but few discrepancies observable. Everything went off smoothly and astisfactorily. Miss Louisa Pype, in the rôle of Catarina, as usual charmed the audience by the brilliancy of her execution, and the ex-

andience by the brilliancy of her execution, and the ex-quisite finish of everything she did. In the finals of the first act, and the closing scene of the opera, she car-ried the house completely with her, and was rewarded by showers of bouquets. Mr. Harrison was equally suc-essful in the rôle of Adolphe. It is one of the best parts that we have seen him in. He was deservedly encored in the balled of "We may be happy yet," which war given with great tenderness of expression. M. Borrani made rather a cold and ineffective Andrea, although he

sang correctly enough.

Taking it altogether, the piece is of so attractive a character that it is certain to have a lengthened run. As a splendid show piece, every one will go and see it. It would not be fair to conclude this description of its merits without awarding to Mr. W. Moore, the stage manager, the credit to which he is entitled for the judgment and taste which he has displayed in all its details.

Academy of Music. BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEE.

INNEFIT OF MAX MARRIZER.

Last evening the Academy of Music presented a brilliant appearance on the occasion of the benefit of M.

Maretzek. The house was fashionably though notvery fully attended—the parquette and dress circle alone
being filled. The performances consisted of "Massniello," a scena from "The Prophete," a scena buffofrom the opera "Don Bucephalo," and the scoond act